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TOTTINGTON  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1963



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# TOTTINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## **Chairman of the Council:**

Councillor J. WOODCOCK, T.D., J.P.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

1963

Councillor J. WOODCOCK, Chairman

„ C. M. PARKER, Vice-Chairman

„ S. BROWN

„ J. R. CASTLE

„ W. CHAPPELL

„ D. N. CROMPTON

„ J. HALL

„ W. HILTON

„ Mrs. V. HOWARD, J.P.

„ W. HUDSON

„ W. JOHNSON

„ Mrs. M. LEACH

„ T. WALKER

## **Clerk of Council:**

J. J. BARRATT

## **Medical Officer of Health:**

T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

## **Public Health Inspector:**

H. KELLETT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Town Hall,

Tottington,

Lancashire.

September, 1964.

**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Tottington Urban District Council.**

I have the honour to present the annual report for the year 1963 on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the district.

It will be noted that the 1963 population has increased over the previous year despite the fact that the birth rate dropped and there is a slight increase in the number of deaths. The increase in population has been brought about by the development of new housing which is being erected in the Greenmount and Tottington areas. May I draw your attention to the fact that two-thirds of the deaths were due to some heart condition or circulatory failure. Again it is pleasing to note that there were no maternal deaths and only one infant death. The majority of infectious diseases were due to measles, but without any deaths.

There is still a great need for more rapid progress in the clearance of unfit houses in the district, especially in the town centre, with redevelopment to provide very many more suitable dwellings for elderly persons. In providing these new dwellings care should be taken to provide some form of central heating, which would also help to minimise the effect of atmospheric pollution in the district.

The question of clearing the area of smoke should also be actively pursued because this being demanded more and more by the general public, and the longer it is delayed the more costly it will become to implement this policy, and also the district will find itself the only one in the surrounding areas not covered by smoke control procedures.

The need for more visitation and inspection of food premises to keep up the standard of food handling and food hygiene must also be emphasized, and this can only be carried out provided



there is enough staff to do the inspections. The minimum number of inspections of food premises should be at least one per quarter, and with the introduction of the new legislation this is even more vital than ever before.

The Report issued by the County Medical Officer during the year on the survey of the district highlights certain factors which must be pursued with vigour, especially with regard to declaring areas of houses which are unfit for human habitation, the position on mains water supplies to certain areas of the district, the disposal of sewage, the programme of providing clean air and the inspection of food premises. These surveys carried out by the County Medical Officer of Health staff usually are carried out at five year intervals, and it is imperative that a positive approach is made to these problems so that at the next survey there will be some progress shown.

Part of the year was under the guidance of your previous Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. H. T. Wade, to whom many thanks must be recorded for his work over the previous fifteen years.

May I express my thanks to members of the Council, Senior Officers, and staff of the Health Department for their help on my taking up duty last year as your new Medical Officer.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

T. SEYMOUR JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Population—1961 census (provisional) 6,133.

*Number of inhabited houses* (at the end of 1963 from the Rate Books)—2,161.

*Sum raised by Penny Rate—£525.*

### Table 1—VITAL STATISTICS

1962				1963			
M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
58	47	105	<i>Live Births:</i>	40	33	73	
1	—	1	Legitimate ... ..	1	—	—	
			Illegitimate ... ..				
			<i>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population:</i>				
	18.2		Crude ... ..		12.5		
	22.6		Adjusted ... ..		13.9		
M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
38	49	87	<i>Deaths</i> ... ..	45	50	95	
			<i>Death Rate for 1,000 Estimated Population:</i>				
	15.0		Crude ... ..		16.0		
	12.9		Adjusted ... ..		13.4		
M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
1	—	1	<i>Still Births:</i>	—	1	1	
—	—	—	Legitimate ... ..	—	—	—	
	9.3		Illegitimate ... ..				
	107		<i>Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>		13.3		
			<i>Total Live and Still Births ...</i>		76		
M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
			<i>Deaths—Infants:</i>				
2	—	2	Legitimate ... ..	1	1	2	
—	—	—	Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—	
			<i>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:</i>				
	18.9		Total ... ..		13.5		
	18.9		Legitimate ... ..		13.5		
	Nil		Illegitimate ... ..		Nil		
M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
2	—	2	<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks age</i> ... ..	—	—	—	
	0.95		<i>Illegitimate Live Births % of Total Live Births</i> ... ..		1.35		
	Nil		<i>Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births</i> ... ..		Nil		

## COMPARABLE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1963.

Birth and death-rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1963.

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population—mid 1962—46,669,000

mid 1963—47,022,700

1962			1963	
No.	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		No.	Rate per 1,000 Home Population
<i>Births:</i>				
840,557	18.0	Live Births ... ..	856,276	18.2
15,487	0.33 )	Still Births ... ..	15,074	( 0.32
	18.1(a) )			(17.3(a)
<i>Deaths:</i>				
557,446	11.9	All Causes ... ..	572,484	12.2
3,089	0.066	Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,962	0.063
2,776	0.059	Respiratory ... ..	2,613	0.056
313	0.007	Non-respiratory ... ..	349	0.007
101,599	2.18	Cancer (all forms) ... ..	102,380	2.18
23,779	0.51	Lung & Bronchus ... ..	24,422	0.52
77,820	1.67	Other cancer ... ..	77,958	1.66
300	0.35(a)	Maternal Mortality (total)	244	0.28(a)
		Maternal Cases (excluding		
243	0.28(a)	abortion) ... ..	195	0.22(a)
57	0.07(a)	Due to abortion ... ..	49	0.06(a)
17,978	21.4(b)	Infant Mortality ... ..	17,870	20.9(b)
12,656	15.1(a)	Neo-natal Mortality ... ..	12,176	14.2(b)
<i>Notifications (corrected)</i>				
127	0.003	Typhoid Fever ... ..	242	0.005
118	0.003	Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	341	0.007
575	0.012	Meningococcal infection	607	0.013
15,303	0.328	Scarlet Fever ... ..	17,437	0.371
8,347	0.179	Whooping Cough ... ..	34,733	0.739
16	0.000	Diphtheria ... ..	33	0.001
1,789	0.038	Erysipelas ... ..	1,739	0.037
63	0.001	Smallpox ... ..	—	Nil
184,575	3.959	Measles ... ..	601,116	12.783
12,529	0.268	Acute Pneumonia ... ..	14,170	0.301
		Acute Poliomyelitis:		
212	0.005	Paralytic ... ..	39	0.001
59	0.001	Non-paralytic ... ..	12	0.000
		Acute encephalitis		
113	0.002	Infective ... ..	125	0.003
119	0.003	Post-infective ... ..	165	0.004
30,906	0.662	Dysentery ... ..	31,730	0.675
5,150	0.110	Food Poisoning ... ..	5,860	0.125
7,133	0.153	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	6,484	0.138
		Tuberculosis:		
17,974	0.385	Respiratory ... ..	16,355	0.348
164	0.004	Meninges & C.N.S....	144	0.003
2,522	0.054	Other ... ..	2,464	0.052
7	0.000	Anthrax ... ..	10	0.000

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) Births

(b) per 1,000 live births



## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963.

1962								1963
15.0		Crude Death Rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0
12.0		Adjusted Death Rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	13.4
1962								1963
Males	Females							Males Females
1	—	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Other infective & parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	—	Malignant Neoplasms of Stomach	...	...	...	...	2	—
2	1	Malignant Neoplasms, Lung Bronchus	...	...	...	...	—	1
—	—	Malignant Neoplasms, uterus & breast	...	...	...	...	—	1
3	1	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	6	5
—	1	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	1
1	—	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1
10	12	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	10	12
9	9	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	9	9
1	3	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	10	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	12	8
2	5	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	—	3
1	—	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	1	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	—	2
1	1	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	3
—	—	Other diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	—
—	1	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
1	—	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	—	1
6	5	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	—	2
—	1	Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	1
1	—	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	2
1	—	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—
—	—	Homicide & operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
48	51							43 52
99		Total ...						95

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT

Area: 2,544 acres.

Population (est. mid 1963): 5,940

### No. of Premises by Categories:

1962		1963
2,172	Houses and Flats ... ..	2,184
56	Agricultural Dwellings ... ..	56
76	Shops (including Banks) ... ..	75
1	Offices ... ..	2
28	Warehouses, Stores and Workshops—(non-industrial) ... ..	27
15	Garages and Filling Stations and Car Parks	15
11	Public Houses ... ..	11
22	Factories and Workshops ... ..	23
—	Cinemas ... ..	—
7	Sport and recreation grounds ... ..	7
5	Social Clubs (including licensed clubs) ...	4
8	Schools ... ..	8
14	Municipal Offices, Crown Premises, Clinics, etc. ... ..	13
<hr/> 2,415 <hr/>		<hr/> 2,425 <hr/>

### Social Conditions of District.

The area is primarily rural in character. The centres of population and industry are concentrated in five villages and two hamlets. Outside these centres are established mainly dairy farming and smallholding. The industries in the district include Weaving and finishing of cloth, shuttle and packing case making, the re-conditioning of machinery, re-wiring of electric motors, the preparation of industrial waxes, the manufacture of clothing and the manufacture of carpets.

There is considerable development as a residential area, particularly in Greenmount and Tottington, this trend continued during the year, thirty-four new houses were completed.

## SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as Child Welfare, Mental Health, Care of School Children, and Care of the Aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery, and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Medical Committee No. 12 from headquarters in Bury. The Divisional Medical Officer is in addition the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Urban District Council is responsible for the remainder of local health services, and the whole of those matters likely to affect our standards of environmental health. These services include:—

Control of Infectious Disease (including food poisoning); Examination of Water Supplies; Control of food and food preparing premises (including the sampling of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs for bacteriological examination); Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences; Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; Detection and prevention of nuisances; The prevention of atmospheric pollution; Control of rat, mouse and insect infestations; Control of cleansing, disposal of refuse and sewage.

The examination of milk, water, ice-cream and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Council by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

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## **SECTION C—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

### **1.—Infectious Diseases.**

Sixty-eight notifications of infectious disease were received during the year, an increase of 29 on the 1962 figures. The increase is mainly due to more notifications of Measles.



# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) 1963

Total Deaths 1962	Total Deaths 1962	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED											Total Deaths 1963
			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Age un- known	Total 1963	
2	—	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	
—	—	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—Non-Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	—	Measles (excluding Rubella) ... ..	3	6	9	15	7	20	1	—	—	61	—	
—	—	Diphtheria (incl. Membranous Croup)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	—	Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	
1	—	Menningococcal Infection ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	
—	—	Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	Acute Encephalitis—Infective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—Post Infective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
—	—	Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39	—	TOTALS ... ..	4	6	9	15	9	21	2	4	—	70	2	

## TUBERCULOSIS

1962					Age Groups	1963				
Pulmonary		Other		Total		Pulmonary		Other		Total
M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	
—	—	—	—	—	Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	5-14 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	25-44 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	45-64 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	65 and over	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1. No. of individuals who had completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1963 and comparison with 1962:—

## AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 years	5-	10-	Total aged 5-14 incl.	Total aged 15 and over
1962	39	36	2	—	1	78	7	4	11	—
1963	39	73	6	—	3	121	20	—	20	—

2. No. of Individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1963, i.e., subsequent to complete course:—

## AGE GROUP

	0-	5-	10-14 incl.	Total 0-14 incl.	Total aged 15 and over
1962	47	87	—	134	—
1963	49	83	43	175	—

3. No. of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1963:—

Age at 31/12/62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1963	1-4 1962-59	5-9 1958-54	10-14 1953-49	Total under 15
No. immunised	39	318	342	370	1069

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

No. of persons who completed vaccination or received oral doses against poliomyelitis during the period 3rd January, to 31st December, 1963:—

Year of Birth	Number Vaccinated
1933 or earlier .....	8
1933-1942 .....	8
1943-1948 .....	3
1949-1958 .....	14
1959 .....	2
1960 .....	2
1961 .....	6
1962 .....	62
1963 .....	4
	—
	109
	—

The 1963 total was 109 compared with 167 in 1962.

In addition 86 persons received reinforcement injections or oral doses in the same period.

Town Hall,  
Tottington,  
Lancashire.  
September, 1964.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Tottington Urban District Council:**

**Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The arrangement with the Ramsbottom U.D.C. for the sharing of public health staff continued throughout the year in a satisfactory manner.

The most important items during the year were, the completion of the County Council survey of the environmental conditions of the district, the commencement of a number of clearance areas, and the decision to carry out a survey of a smoke control area in the southern part of the district.

The report of the County Medical Officer of Health on the survey of the Urban District was considered by the Health Committee in May. The report recommended:—

**(a) HOUSING.**

Formulation of a phased programme for dealing with houses which are unfit for human habitation, this being the most urgent task awaiting action by the Council.

**(b) WATER SUPPLIES.**

An early decision to be made in connection with the question of supplying mains water to Affetside and other outlying districts.

**(c) CLEAN AIR.**

Every effort should be made to initiate a programme for establishing smoke control areas within the district at an early date.



(d) SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Increased inspection of food premises, increased sampling of ice cream from local producers.

(e) SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The scheme to deal with the broken and defective length of sewer between Bury Road and the railway to be put in hand as soon as possible.

The Council's observations on this report were forwarded to the County Council. Three clearance areas were submitted for approval by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year following a survey of 94 houses in Central Tottington. A survey of a proposed smoke control area, covering nearly a quarter of the houses in the district was commenced, its completion was delayed due to staff difficulties, its conclusion had to be left over until 1964.

The Council considered a Municipal Dustbin Scheme during the year, but decided not to implement the scheme of providing bins from the Rate Fund, or by hire scheme

Despite the part-time basis of operations of your Inspector the year was one of active inspection of the district.

May I thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor J. Woodcock, for his lively interest in public health matters, and the members of the Health Committee for their support.

The continued co-operation of the Officers of the Council, which is so freely and agreeably given is much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

H. KELLETT,

Public Health Inspector.

## INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.—Inspection of Houses for Defects. Public Health Act, 1936:

No. of Premises inspected formally or informally ...	63
No. of visits made for these purposes ... ..	63
No. of defects discovered ... ..	24
No. of Notices Served — Informal 19, Formal ... ..	0

### 2.—Inspections of Dwelling Houses—Housing Acts:

No. of premises inspected formally or informally ...	24
No. of visits made for these purposes ... ..	72
Dwelling houses found to be unfit but capable of being made so at reasonable expense ... ..	0
Estimated number of unfit houses remaining ... ..	196

### 3.—Inspections of Properties under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:

No. of premises inspected after complaint ... ..	23
No. of visits for these purposes ... ..	87
No. of infestations by rats found—	
major infestations ... ..	1
minor infestations ... ..	21
No. of infestations by mice found—	
major infestations ... ..	0
minor infestations ... ..	1

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Total      23

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No. of treatments (including re-treatment) ... ..	23
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### 4.—Inspections of Factories under Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959:

No. of inspections made ... ..	4
Written notices under the Act ... ..	1

### 5.—Inspections of registered food premises:

No. of inspections of ice cream premises ... ..	4
No. of inspections of butchers' shops ... ..	3

**6.—Table of Totals of all visits made during year by Public Health Inspector:**

No. of visits concerning water supplies	...	...	8
„ „ „ Samples (Water/Milk/ Ice Cream	...	...	43
„ „ „ Drains, cesspools & septic tanks			25
„ „ „ Inspection of drainage work...			15
„ „ „ Ponds, pools, ditches and water courses	...	...	0
„ „ „ Conversions to water closets...			0
„ „ „ Conversions to bins and sanitary pails	...	...	0
„ „ „ housing inspections	...	...	63
„ „ „ caravans	...	...	2
„ „ „ certificates of disrepair	...		0
„ „ „ improvement grants	...	...	0
„ „ „ factories & business premises			4
„ „ „ smoke control	...	...	171
„ „ „ food premises, all types	...		21
„ „ „ infectious diseases	...	...	18
„ „ „ rodent control	...	...	21
„ „ „ other infestations	...	...	0
„ „ „ cleansing	...	...	10
„ „ „ noise nuisances	...	...	3
„ „ „ schools	...	...	2
„ „ „ smoke nuisances	...	...	4
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	5
			<hr/> 415 <hr/>



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.—Water Supply:

The mains supply is provided by the Irwell Valley Water Board and serves the villages of Tottington, Walshaw, Greenmount and Hawkshaw. On the 1st April, 1963, under the Bolton Water Order, 1962, and the Bolton Water (Amendment) Order, 1963, the area of the Irwell Valley Water Board became part of the Bolton Corporation Water Undertaking supply area.

The village of Affetside and Hamlets of Four Lane Ends and Three Lane Ends along with the property on Cann Street and the more isolated farm properties are dependent upon private supplies.

There are five public wells supplying water free of charge to the residents in the areas of Three Lane ends, Cann Street and Affetside. These wells are cleaned and maintained by the Council.

During the year water continued to be carried by the Council to the village of Affetside. This is done three times weekly, and has been in operation since June, 1960, when the public well failed. Fourteen houses are supplied regularly.

Topographically the majority of the private supplies in the area are unsatisfactory, being liable to pollution, and this is increased by the crude construction of collecting tanks and storage tanks, many of which are inadequately protected against contamination.

A total of seventy-six separate sources were examined and seventy-eight samples taken during the Lancashire County Council Survey in 1962/63. In all cases of unsatisfactory results the occupiers of houses supplied from these sources were warned in writing by the Medical Officer to boil all water used for drinking purposes, some 160 houses are involved. In Feb., 1962, the Council asked the Irwell Valley Water Board for a detailed estimate for the provision of mains supply to Affetside, and the Four and Three Lane Ends, Harwood Road and Cann Street areas. In January, 1963, the Council considered the Board's Scheme, and asked for a survey of houses in the proposed area of supply. This was not completed by the end of the year.



There seems little doubt that the provision of a safe and sufficient water supply in the above areas is still of the first importance.

**Number of houses newly connected to the mains supply:**

(a) Existing Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) New Houses	...	...	...	...	...	43

**Supply to all houses at end of year:**

(a) From public Mains—

No. of dwelling houses	...	...	...	2048
Estimated No. of population	...	...	...	5452

(b) From private supplies—

No. of dwelling houses	...	...	...	167
Estimated No. of population	...	...	...	334

**Water Sampling:**

No. taken from public supply	...	...	...	0
No. taken from private supplies	...	...	...	1

The one sample taken was unsatisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

**2.—Sewerage and Drainage:**

The main sewerage system serves the villages of Tottington, Greenmount, Hawkshaw and Walshaw. These sewers discharge into the sewerage system of the County Borough of Bury and all sewage is treated at their works. Parts of Greenmount, the village of Affetside, the hamlets of Four Lane Ends and Three Lane Ends along with outlying property to the west of the District, are without a sewerage system.

The great majority of properties in the unsewered areas have pail closets, some 172 in number, which are emptied by the Cleansing Department weekly, but a number of premises have septic tanks of one type or another. These include two large factories and one residential hostel.

There are in addition some waste water closets situated mainly in the villages of Tottington and Walshaw.

A portion of the Southern Section of the trunk sewer in the vicinity of Bury Road is in a poor condition, and is subject to surcharge, and in times of heavy rain results in an overflow of sewage into a water course. The Council's Engineering Consultants are preparing a report on this problem which it is hoped will be resolved in 1964.

(a) **Details of Sanitary accommodation at end of year:**

No. of pail closets	...	...	172
No. of waste water closets	...		59
No. of fresh water closets	...		2204
No. of trough closets	...	...	1
No. of privy middens	...		1

The number of houses on the water carriage system of sewage disposal is estimated to be 2066.

(b) **Conversions:**

No waste water closets were converted to water closets during the year. To encourage this type of conversion the Council offer a grant of 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of £16, payable to the owner on completion of the work if this is carried out with the Council's approval.

**3.—Public Cleansing:**

The cleansing of the district is organised on a weekly basis. The Council provide two vehicles, one of which is adapted to draw a trailer tank. This vehicle is used to collect the bins and pails from the outlying area and carries a crew of two men. The larger vehicle carrying a crew of five men is employed emptying bins only from the larger villages. Maintenance of these vehicles (one a 10 cu. yd., the other 18 cu. yd. capacity), is carried out by the Ramsbottom U.D.C. Transport Department, and the willing co-operation of the Manager, Mr. L. T. Merrall, and his staff is acknowledged.

The department empties weekly a total of approximately 2,570 dustbins and 172 pail closets, in addition to periodically emptying septic tanks and privy middens. Public wells are also cleaned at frequent intervals.

The Council's tip in Turton Road, which was in use for a long number of years, was closed on the 1st April, 1962. All refuse is now tipped at the Ramsbottom U.D.C. tip, the Council paying according to an agreed formula. The cost for 1963/64 was £575.

The contents of pail closets is discharged into a manhole on the main sewerage system of the district.

There are no dry ashpits in the district, but one privy midden serving one property is still in use. It is impracticable to convert this at the moment as it is impossible to guarantee a weekly collection.

A "municipal dustbin scheme", bins being provided out of the Rates was considered during the year, but it was decided not to implement the proposals.

Dustbins are supplied by the Council, if requested, on repayment at cost price without added delivery charges. Premises are normally provided with dustbins by either owners or occupiers. A total of 52 bins were sold during 1963/64.

Street sweeping and snow clearance is under the control of the Surveyor, Mr. G. F. Kirkman.

#### **4.—Salvage:**

A separate collection of waste paper has in previous years been made from shops and other business premises once each week. During the year no paper was salvaged. This service had previously run at a loss. It has not been considered practicable to attempt the recovery of other forms of salvage.



### 5.—Factories Act, 1937 to 1959:

The following is a list of trades or manufactures carried on in factories within the urban district.

- Cotton goods Manufacture.
- Finishing of cotton goods.
- Manufacture of Starch.
- Manufacture of Packing Cases.
- Carpet Sewing.
- General Engineering.
- Foundering.
- Baking.
- Preparation of industrial waxes.
- Re-conditioning of machinery.
- Re-wiring of electric motors.
- Manufacture of tufted carpets.
- Manufacture of shuttles.

There are forty-three factories registered with the Local Authority. During the year 4 inspections were made, but no formal action was required under the Factories Acts.

### 6.—Clean Air Act, 1956:

No observations were made on factory chimneys during the year. Visits were made to three factories during the year in regard to emission of smoke.

The new Building Byelaw made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force in the District on the 1st June, 1959.

Tottington U.D.C. is one of the official "black area" authorities, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is pressing for action against domestic smoke pollution. Tottington U.D.C. is a member of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council.



During the year a full survey was commenced on a proposed smoke control area in the south-eastern part of the district. Some five hundred houses will have to be inspected, nearly a quarter of the property in the district. By the end of the year some 170 houses had been inspected. Tottington is one of the authorities designated as a "black area".

A volumetric and sulphur-di-oxide recorder has been in operation during the year at the Town Hall. This is carried out in conjunction with the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The results obtained on this instrument are appended below, compared with a similar instrument at Ramsbottom.

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SMOKE CONCENTRATION M.G. PER CU. MR.							
Month	Average		Maximum		Minimum		
	TUDC	RUDC	TUDC	RUDC	TUDC	RUDC	
Jan. ....	308	381	988	1208	28	56	
Feb. ....	250	275	524	564	96	116	
Mar. ....	213	225	536	596	76	68	
Apr. ....	120	151	472	524	20	20	
May .....	62	88	143	176	15	18	
June .....	38	56	104	125	13	11	
July .....	51	66	123	137	11	12	
Aug. ....	47	64	124	144	12	14	
Sept. ....	82	105	187	229	21	22	
Oct. ....	162	214	376	432	32	48	
Nov. ....	270	273	548	648	64	40	
Dec. ....	278	339	792	880	32	68	

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SO <sub>2</sub> CONCENTRATION M.G. PER CU. MR.						
Month	Average		Maximum		Minimum	
	TUDC	RUDC	TUDC	RUDC	TUDC	RUDC
<hr/>						
Jan. ....	398	412	1510	1551	104	412
Feb. ....	306	278	559	547	108	278
Mar. ....	245	229	550	502	131	229
Apl. ....	147	159	363	525	47	159
May ....	97	113	179	262	26	113
June ....	76	80	127	173	26	80
July ....	83	90	205	174	22	90
Aug. ....	91	93	175	198	25	93
Sept. ....	125	144	339	341	39	144
Oct. ....	164	183	293	374	50	183
Nov. ....	238	256	488	655	52	256
Dec. ....	276	294	645	644	75	294

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One application was received under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, for installation of an oil fired boiler in lieu of a coal fired boiler in one of the factories in the district.

#### **7.—Rodent Control:**

The disinfestation of premises has been carried out by a local rodent operative who is employed part-time on this work.

23 properties were inspected after complaint.

21 minor rat infestations were found, and one minor mouse infestation.

23 treatments (including re-treatments) were carried out.

## SECTION E — HOUSING

### HOUSING CONDITIONS

The majority of houses situated in the main villages are constructed of stone, usually in short terraces. These houses are substantially sound, lacking only facilities such as hot water supplies, bathroom and interior sanitation. In many of these houses the facilities have been provided since the properties were constructed but most houses still lack them. It is hoped that more owners will take advantage of the system of grants available to provide these facilities. A large area of more recent development is situated in the village of Greenmount and a small area at Hawkshaw, being mainly larger type semi-detached or detached houses of good quality which have all the required facilities. Considerable housing development is likely to continue in the area of the Urban District in the future. The property in the more outlying districts is mainly stone built cottage type constructed in small folds or blocks usually lacking a sewer and proper water supply.

Some pockets of property exist mainly in the villages of Tottington and Walshaw where there is extensive disrepair and these may require action under the Housing Acts for clearance.

In 1962 a survey was carried out of the houses likely to be dealt with as unfit; details are given hereunder.

A total of two hundred and twenty-three houses were considered, divided into the following types:—

Through houses .....	204
Back-to-back houses .....	8
Back-to-back type houses ...	11
Back-to-earth houses .....	0



**Percentage of total houses in District — 2,070:**

Likely to be sub-standard .....	all types .....	10.77%
„ „ „ .....	back/back .....	0.91%
„ „ „ .....	back/earth .....	0

During the year the Council dealt with three Clearance Areas. The position at 31st December, 1963, is as follows:—

Area No.	Name	No. of houses	Year re-presented	Year of inquiry	Year re-housed	Year demolished
1	Wesley Street	4	1961	—	1962	1964
2	Wesley Street	8	1963	—	—	—
3	Harwood Rd.	6	1963	—	1964	1964
4	Bk. Wesley St.	8	1963	—	—	—

In addition two houses, 2, 4, Sunny Bottom were dealt with as individually unfit houses under a demolition order.

**(a) No. of houses erected during the year:**

By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	0
By other Local Authority	...	...	...	...	0
By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	34

**(b) Inspections under the Housing Acts:**

(i)	No. of premises inspected formally or informally	...	...	...	...	...	24
	No. of visits for these purposes	...	...	...	...	...	68
(ii)	No. of houses unfit for human habitation during year	...	...	...	...	...	24
	No. of houses likely to be unfit for human habitation at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	196
(iii)	Houses made fit after informal action by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Houses made fit after formal action Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Housing made fit after formal action—Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iv)	Houses closed under Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16(4)), 17(1), and 35(1)	...	...	...	...	...	0



**Improvement Grants:**

During the year, 35 applications for standard grants were received and 33 were approved.

Nine applications for a Discretionary Grant were received and approved.

Thirty-three improvement schemes were completed during the year. The grants were made mainly to owner/occupiers, to assist them in the provision of bathrooms and hot water supplies. The response from owners of tenanted properties is very poor, in spite of the simplified procedure now applying to the standard grant.

**Rent Act, 1957:**

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

**Caravans—Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:**

One application was received during the year for a site licence, involving one individual caravan. This was approved.

## SECTION F — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### 1.—(a) Numbers of Food Premises in the District by Categories:

General Grocers	...	...	...	...	10
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those dealing in wet fish and game)	...	...	...	...	6
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	0
Meat shops (Butchers, cooked meats, tripe, etc.)	...	...	...	...	8
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	...	...	...	12
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	3
Sweets, sugar confectionery, minerals and ice-cream	...	...	...	...	10
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	10
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	14

### (b) Number of premises registered under Section 16 of Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Ice-Cream premises	...	...	...	...	16
Meat shops	...	...	...	...	7

During the year 21 inspections of food premises were made.

No ice-cream samples were taken during the year from local producers.

There are no slaughterhouses established within the district and meat supplied to shops is slaughtered and inspected in neighbouring districts. As a matter of routine all meat in butchers' shops is examined at the time of inspection of premises, as is food of all types intended for sale to the public. The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into force on the 1st October, 1963, requiring the compulsory inspection of meat after slaughter.

## 2.—(a) **Milk Supply:**

From 1st January, 1961, the Lancashire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, issue licences to dealers selling milk in the area.

The following licences have been issued:—

Sale of Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	18
Sale of Pasteurised milk	...	...	16
Sale of Sterilised milk	...	...	28

There are no pasteurising or sterilising plants licensed in the district.

The area of the Urban District was declared to be a specified area by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, which came into force on the 14th April, 1958.

This order declared that on and after the above date all milk sold within this district must be specially designated milk, i.e. pasteurised, sterilised, or tuberculin tested.

## (b) **Sampling:**

15 samples of raw milk were examined for Tuberculosis.

15 samples of raw milk were examined for Brucellosis by the Ring Test.

No samples of raw milk were examined for Brucellosis by the Culture Test.

1 sample of heat treated milk was examined for keeping qualities.

All the samples examined for Brucellosis proved negative. In positive cases the milk has in the past been sent for voluntary pasteurisation by the individual farmers.

Two herds were found to be infected with Brucellosis as a result of samples taken by the County Health Department. The offending animals were traced, one was slaughtered, in the other case the milk was sent for pasteurisation.

**(c) Unsound Food:**

During the course of the year the following small quantities of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered by the retailers:—

Tinned Meats	...	...	...	316 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Tinned Fruits	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

**(d) Food and Drugs Sampling:**

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the sampling of food and drugs for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council through its County Sanitary Officer, Mr. K. Taylor.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health has supplied the following details:—

A total of 45 samples was obtained, of these 30 were milk and 15 others, comprising:—

- 1 Colouring Material
- 1 Meat, Canned
- 2 Vegetables, Dried
- 1 Semolina
- 1 Vegetables, Fresh
- 1 Biscuits
- 1 Vinegar
- 1 Double, Devon Cream
- 1 Malt, milk and cocoa beverage
- 1 Largactil Tablets
- 2 Sweets
- 1 Cut, Mixed Peel
- 1 Curry Powder



All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine, with the exception of the following:—

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 Colouring Matter	20 oz. bottle of synthetic colouring material.	Manufacturer communicated with.
	(a) was not labelled in the manner required by 2nd Schedule Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.	
	(b) labelled "To ensure natural colour in boiled peas"—the term "natural colour" should not be applied to food containing synthetic material.	
1 Milk	Fat 2.95 %, deficient 1.6 % Fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Milk	Contained 0.05 International Units Penicillin per ml.	Farmer and Milk Marketing Board notified.





